APPLICATION GATEWAY SYSTEM

This application is a continuation in part of co-pending United States Patent Application No. 09/438,817, entitled "SECURE REMOTE ACCESS TO ENTERPRISE NETWORKS," to Randy Salo et al., filed on November 10, 1999.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention generally relates to the field of communications and information network management. More particularly, the present invention relates to a novel system that allows remote end users to rapidly and securely access information from a variety of subscriber devices.

2. Description of Related Art

Recent innovations in wireless communication and computer-related technologies as well as the unprecedented growth of Internet subscribers have provided tremendous opportunities in telecommuting and mobile computing. In fact, corporate entities and enterprises are moving toward providing their workforces with ubiquitous access to networked corporate applications and data, such as, for example, e-mail, address books, appointment calendars, scheduling information, etc.

The problem with providing universal access to proprietary information is one of logistics. For example, it is common for an individual to keep sets of addresses on different devices, such as work addresses on a personal computer used at work, personal

addresses on a home computer, and commonly called telephone numbers on a cellular telephone. Problems arise when the individual is at home and wishes to call or fax a work colleague, particularly when the individual does not have access to the work addresses from the home computer or any other available device. Further, different urgent priority items, such as urgent e-mails, may be unavailable to a subscriber for an extended period of time if the subscriber is equipped only with a personal digital assistant (PDA) and a cellular telephone unable to receive e-mail.

Along with the problem of maintaining data in various locations, users frequently have access to different devices, each having different data access abilities and requirements. For example, certain cellular telephones have speed dial or commonly called telephone numbers, but do not have the ability to receive e-mail. Certain cellular telephone handsets have the ability to receive alphanumeric pages, but some cellular service providers do not support this feature while others do. Also, many PDAs do not have the ability to receive over-the-air transmissions, but can synchronize with a database, such as a database associated with a personal computer and/or network. Other PDAs have the ability to receive and edit e-mail messages. Some systems or networks allow a subscriber to download her e-mail headers to a remote device and read some portion or all of the e-mail. After reading the e-mail on the remote device, some systems delete the e-mail while others maintain the e-mail on the system until read or deleted at the home system. Hence the ability for a subscriber to access, maintain, and dynamically utilize information is heavily dependent on the input device employed by the subscriber.

Further, certain organizations limit access to workers having a need to know the information maintained. For example, many corporations control e-mail using a dedicated server having restricted access, including using firewalls and encryption. Access to this information requires making the information available under conditions imposed and maintained by the corporation.

For purposes of this application, a corporation or other entity, public, private, or otherwise, is referred to as an "enterprise." As used herein, an enterprise represents any entity maintaining or controlling information at a remote location from a subscriber. Examples of enterprise configurations include a secure corporate network, a dedicated server, or a publicly accessible web site network. Other enterprises may be employed which maintain and control certain information as may be appreciated by those of skill in the art.

While certain systems have been employed to provide access to information maintained at an enterprise, none have provided for access by multiple devices including PDAs, cellular telephones, personal computers, laptops, palmtops, Microsoft ®Windows CE devices, and so forth. Further, those systems discussed in the literature that provide information access to users employing a limited set of input devices have suffered from accessibility and data latency problems. Accessibility issues involve providing access to the information by only offering access through a corporate Intranet or other internal access scheme. A subscriber wishing to review his or her e-mail on a laptop borrowed from a colleague frequently is denied access to the corporate information. Further, data latency

universally inhibits the ability to access data. Users desire a fast response to the information they desire, and information on any device that takes longer than fifteen seconds to load is undesirable.

Additionally, certain enterprises wish to have control over information maintained on their networks, including maintaining password and account information for the enterprise users. It is therefore undesirable for the enterprise to offer sensitive data, such as subscriber information and passwords, to outside parties where the data may be compromised. Security issues, such as corporate firewalls and encryption of data, must in many instances be maintained and controlled by the enterprise rather than a third party.

Certain enterprises also have particular needs and preferences. For example, some corporate enterprises may maintain a network that interfaces with offices in different countries, and depending on the person accessing the information, he or she may have a particular language preference. Certain enterprises also find it highly desirable to have a reconfigurable interface to provide updated graphics, information, and presence to network users. These subscriber interfaces may change rapidly in some industries. A system offering information access should therefore be readily reconfigurable and offer subscriber interfaces structured for the enterprise for use on a variety of input devices.

Such a system should be relatively easy to set up and maintain, and use readily available hardware and software wherever possible. Further, the system should provide for data access tracking and efficient security and authorization.

Systems fully addressing the aforementioned needs of users and enterprises are relatively unknown in the telecommunications, Internet, and mobile computing fields. Inventors currently employed by Wireless Knowledge, the assignee of the present application, have invented a system utilizing a Data Center to provide access to the desired information over a series of laptops. Those applications include U.S. Patent Application 09/438,817, entitled "SECURE REMOTE ACCESS TO ENTERPRISE NETWORKS," to Randy Salo et al.; U.S. Patent Application 09/438,815, entitled "METHOD OF PROVIDING REMOTE ACCESS TO SUBSCRIBER INFORMATION MAINTAINED ON ENTERPRISE NETWORKS," to Randy Salo et al.; U.S. Patent Application 09/436,661, entitled "SECURE REMOTE ACCESS TO ENTERPRISE NETWORKS EMPLOYING ENTERPRISE GATEWAY SERVERS," to Randy Salo et al., U.S. Patent Application 09/438,819, entitled "DATA CENTER FOR PROVIDING SUBSCRIBER ACCESS TO DATA MAINTAINED ON AN ENTERPRISE NETWORK," to Randy Salo et al., U.S. Patent Application 09/438,033, entitled "ENTERPRISE NETWORK ARCHITECTURE," to Randy Salo et al.; U.S. Patent Application 09/438,818, entitled "DATA TRANSMISSION ARCHITECTURE FOR SECURE REMOTE ACCESS TO ENTERPRISE," to Randy Salo et al.; U.S. Patent Application 09/438,816, entitled "USER INTERFACE FOR USE WITH SECURE REMOTE ACCESS TO ENTRPPRISE NETWORKS," to Randy Salo et al.; and U.S. Patent Application 09/438,820, entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING REMOTE ACCESS DEVICE USED

TO ACCESS ENTERPRPISE NETWORK DATA," to Randy Salo et al., the entirety of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The Data Center approach can, in certain circumstances, provide unwanted and undesirable latency. Further, some enterprise personnel have expressed concerns about security of transmissions and maintenance of sensitive information at a remote site, such as a Data Center.

It is therefore an object of the current invention to provide a system for offering convenient and efficient access to data, including e-mail, calendar/date book, and addresses. These terms are commonly known in the art, wherein e-mail represents electronic mail deliverable in a recognized format, including attachments and other electronic mail attributes. Calendar/date book data represents dates of meetings, appointments, holidays, or other noteworthy events maintained in a searchable database type format. Addresses represent information associated with contacts, such as the contact's name, title, company, business address, business phone number, business fax number, home address and/or phone number, cellular phone number, e-mail address, and so forth.

It is a further object of this invention to provide for access to the desired information using any of a variety of input devices, including but not limited to a personal computer, a laptop computer, a PDA, a palmtop computer, a cellular telephone, a two-way pager, and a Microsoft® Windows CE device.

It is still a further object of the present invention to provide a system that recognizes the type of device addressing and requesting the information and to provide the information to the device in a proper format in accordance with the preferences of the enterprise transmitting the information.

It is yet another object of the current invention to provide an interconnection between a user of a device and an enterprise such that the interconnection can quickly, reliably, and efficiently transfer information, such as e-mail, calendar, and address data, back and forth between the device and the enterprise.

It is a further object of the current invention to provide a remote enterprise architecture that supports inquiries from and responses to multiple subscribers using various input devices. The remote enterprise architecture should permit rapid access to the information and transmission of the information while simultaneously maintaining firewall, security, and encryption requirements.

It is still a further object of the current invention to provide architectures which are reliable and easy to use from both a software and hardware standpoint, and utilize where possible existing components to minimize system costs.

It is yet a further object of the current system to provide a subscriber interface that is readily reconfigurable by an enterprise maintaining the information. Further, the subscriber interface should preferably provide enterprise data on various input devices and take into account enterprise and subscriber preferences when interfacing with a subscriber.

It is another object of the current invention to provide a business model for supplying users with access to e-mail, calendar, and address information in a multiple input device environment when the desired information is maintained at a remote enterprise.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, there is herein provided a computer system for providing access to information maintained on an enterprise network.

One aspect of the present invention is directed to an enterprise network comprising a messaging server that stores data related to group messaging and collaboration applications and an application gateway server. The messaging server is connected via a local area network to this application gateway server. The application gateway server transmits and receives data from remote devices associated with the enterprise network, the associated remote devices being coupled to the application gateway server through a variety of network paths.

The application gateway server preferably comprises a navigation module, a rendering module, a session module, a data access module, and an authentication module. The navigation module receives data preferably in the form of a structured URL and seeks data from the other modules, compiles the information, and transforms the information in browser compliant form back to the device. The session module keeps track of information entered by a user during a particular session. The rendering module locates the appropriate screen for the browser used and action desired and passes this to the

navigation module. The data access module provides access to mailbox, contacts, or other user specific data maintained at the enterprise and passes the mail, contacts, or other data to the navigation module. The authentication module preferably interacts with the data access module and the data to verify user credentials, and passwords are preferably maintained at the data site. Various firewall configurations are employed to provide secure interaction with the connection to the gateway server, which is typically the Internet.

Other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from a consideration of the following detailed description and from the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this Specification, illustrate an embodiment of the invention and, together with the description, explain the objects, advantages, and principles of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 illustrates a conceptual overview of the design of the current system;

FIG. 1A is an alternate conceptual view of the current invention;

FIG. 1B presents the basic elements of a wireless implementation of the network and access facility of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 1C is the front end of the enterprise network and shows the interaction between the wireless system and enterprise network;

FIG. 2A illustrates an embodiment of the enterprise network having a PPTP VPN Server;

FIG. 2B illustrates an embodiment of the enterprise network having an IPSEC Router/Firewall;

FIG. 3 provides a further simplified version of the current inventive system illustrating major components of the access facility and enterprise network;

FIG. 4 is an alternate implementation of the interface between the access facility and the enterprise network;

FIG. 5 illustrates the configuration of the enterprise dedicated server or messaging server;

FIG. 6 is an alternate embodiment of the current system wherein dedicated server employs multiple information sources;

FIG. 7 presents another alternate embodiment of the current system employing a single firewall;

FIG. 8 illustrates another alternate embodiment of the current system using a dual firewall around the enterprise dedicated server or messaging server;

FIG. 9 is an alternative to the dual firewall configuration wherein the access database is behind both firewalls; and

FIG. 10 shows a hardware specific implementation of the current system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The following detailed description of the embodiments of the present invention refers to the accompanying drawings that illustrate these. Other embodiments are possible and modifications may be made to the embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Therefore, the following detailed description is not meant to limit the invention. Rather the scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims.

It will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that an embodiment of the present invention, as described below, may be realized in a variety of implementations, including the software, firmware, and hardware of the entities illustrated in the figures (i.e., remote access device **104**, BSC/MSC **106** and IWF **108**). The actual software code or control hardware used to implement the present invention is not limiting of the present invention. Thus, the operation and behavior of the present invention will be described without specific reference to the actual software code or hardware components. Such non-specific references are acceptable because it is clearly understood that a person of ordinary skill in the art would be able to design software and control hardware to implement the embodiment of the present invention based on the description herein.

FIG. 1 presents a conceptual overview of the design of the current system. From FIG. 1, a subscriber has access to an input device, which may be one from a class of input devices **10** including, but not limited to, a cellular telephone **11**, a personal digital assistant (PDA) **12**, a Microsoft® Windows CE device **13**, a desktop personal computer **14**, or a laptop personal computer **15**. Other devices may be employed, such as a two-way paging

device or palmtop computer, while still within the scope of the present invention. The important characteristic of the class of input devices **10** is that each device must have the ability to receive information.

The input device transmits or receives information over a data link **16**, such as a telephone line, dedicated computer connection, satellite connection, cellular telephone network, the Internet, or other data connection. The data link **16** is connected to an access facility 17, such as an Internet service provider, cellular telephone carrier, telephone switching utility, or other data facility having the ability to receive data in particular formats (cellular telephone traffic, Internet traffic, data packets, and so forth) and convert and efficiently transfer that data over the Internet or other data networks. Access facility 17 provides users with access to information or data maintained at an enterprise network **22**. Data is transferred from the access facility **17** in Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) format over a communication link **18**, preferably the Internet, to the remote enterprise **22**. In practice, other communication means may be employed, such as a telephone network, a PPTP tunnel through the Internet, or other mechanism for efficiently conveying data traffic.

At the remote enterprise **22**, an application gateway server **19** receives data in HTTP format and relies on data stored in storage media **20**. Storage media **20** is preferably a SQL data storage server, but any type of data storage mechanism which can be rapidly accessed by the application gateway server **19** is acceptable.

In operation, the subscriber must first access the remote enterprise **22** using an access arrangement, such as an account and password verifying his or her identity. The subscriber makes a request into the subscriber device, such as a cellular telephone, to view data, such as his or her e-mail. The access facility **17** receives the request via the data link **16** and passes the request through the communication link **18** and on to the enterprise network **22**. The enterprise network **22** processes the request for e-mail on the application gateway server 19 and obtains the necessary data pursuant to the subscriber preferences available from the provided by the storage media **20** in the enterprise network **22**. For example, the subscriber is presumed to have established that if he or she desires e-mail through his or her cellular telephone, the information provided should be only the first ten messages, alphabetized by the last name of the sender. In such a situation, the enterprise network **22** obtains the requisite information and transmits the data back through the communication link **18**, to the access facility **17**, and to the subscriber via data link **16** to the requesting subscriber input device. To accomplish this, the enterprise network **22** must include a dedicated server **21** having a scalable, reliable and secure data access platform, such as Microsoft® Exchange Server, for ready access to the requested e-mail, calendar, or contact information.

FIG. 1A illustrates an embodiment of the present invention. The embodiment allows subscribers to securely and remotely access information residing in an independent enterprise network **403** in real time. In one implementation, a subscriber, by virtue of a remote access device **104**, makes a request, across a network **100**, to access facility or Base

Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106**, to supply subscriber information (e.g., messaging and collaboration information, such as electronic mail, appointment calendars, address/phone books). Access facility or Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106** passes the subscriber information in the form of Internet data packets over network **402** to enterprise network **403**. The enterprise network **403** retrieves the subscriber information and formats the information in accordance with the display capabilities of the remote access device **104**. The remote access device **104** may be connected to a "wireline" network (e.g., personal computer, kiosk, etc.) or may be connected to a wireless network (e.g., cellular phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), Microsoft® Windows CE devices, etc.).

The features and details of the various embodiments of the invention will be described below.

1. Remote Access Devices

The remote access and retrieval of subscriber information resident in the enterprise network **403** is initiated by requesting the information on a remote access device **104**. Generally, these requests are initiated by inputting an address on a browser (or micro-browser) interface of the remote access device **104**. The address partially identifies the enterprise network **403** that the subscriber is associated with (i.e., company, employer, etc.) and the address may be in the form of an HTTP URL (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Uniform Resource Locator). The request may be in other structured formats, including but

not limited to XML encoded requests. The remote access devices **104** have communication capabilities, allowing them to interface with wireless and wireline communication networks. In one implementation, the remote access devices **104** are wireless and include devices that are well-known in the art, such as hand-held wireless phones, Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), Microsoft® Windows CE devices, and mobile computers. Such devices operate in wireless networks that include, but are not limited to PSTN, CDPD, CDMA/IS-95, TDMA/IS-136, MOBITEX, and GSM networks. Each of these devices has a browser associated therewith.

In addition, these remote access devices **104** generally have graphical displays to accommodate their browsing capabilities. The remote access devices may use different markup languages to interpret, format, and display the contents of the retrieved subscriber information. Such languages may include Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), Handheld Device Markup Language (HDML), Extensible Markup Language (XML), Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL), and Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) Wireless Markup Language (WML).

2. **Network Access**

As stated above, the remote access devices **104** have communication capabilities to interface with a variety of communication networks including wireless communication systems. FIG. 1B illustrates the basic elements of a wireless implementation of network **100** in FIG. 1A. Artisans of ordinary skill will readily appreciate that these elements, and

their interfaces, may be modified, augmented, or subjected to various standards known in the art, without limiting their scope or function.

In one implementation, the remote access device **104** first communicates and sustains a session with a Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106** via the wireless interface (i.e., air-link) U_m in accordance with a wireless communication network scheme, such as CDPD, CDMA/IS-95, TDMA/IS-136, MOBITEX, and GSM. The BSC/MSC **106** employs a transceiver to transmit to the remote access device **104** (i.e., forward link) and receive from the remote access device **104** (i.e., reverse link), consistent with the wireless network scheme. The BSC/MSC **106** supervises, manages, and routes the calls between the remote access device **104** and the Inter-Working Function (IWF) **108**.

The IWF **108** serves as a gateway between the wireless system **100** and other networks. The IWF **108** is coupled to the BSC/MSC **106** and in many cases it may be co-located with the BSC/MSC **106**. The IWF **108** provides the session data between the remote access device **104** and the BSC/MSC **106** with an IP address, consistent with the well-known Internet Protocol (IP).

As is well-known in the art, the Internet Protocol is a network layer protocol that specifies the addressing and routing of packets (datagrams) between host computers and specifies the encapsulation of data into such packets for transmission. Addressing and routing information is affixed in the header of the packet. IP headers contain 32-bit addresses that identify the sending and receiving hosts. These addresses are used by

intermediate routers to select a path through the network for the packet towards its ultimate destination at the intended address. Providing the session between the remote access device **104** and the BSC/MSC **106** with an IP address, the session can be intelligently routed to other networks.

The IWF **108** is subsequently coupled to a system router **110**, which interfaces with other networks, such as the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and other Wide Area Networks (WANs) providing Internet- or secure/unsecure Intranet-based access.

3. Remote Enterprise Network Configuration

Enterprise network **403** remotely and securely collects, processes, and formats the information residing therein and presents the information on the remote access device **104** in real time. Generally, the desired information will be stored in a specialized database/messaging server within the enterprise network **403**, such as, for example, Microsoft® Exchange Server 5.5.. As shown in FIG. 1C, the enterprise network **403** includes an interface network **120**. The interface network **120** employs perimeter router **122** to interface with the wireless communication system **100**, which transports the IP datagrams between the remote access device **104** and the BSC/MSC **106**. The interface is achieved by virtue of a WAN topology and may employ well-known Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), Frame Relay, dedicated DS-1 (1.544 Mbps), DS-3 (45 Mbps) and other topologies. The perimeter router **122** may connect to the enterprise network **403** through a firewall **124** to provide an added level of protection and further limit access to

enterprise network **403** from the Internet. Artisans of ordinary skill will readily appreciate that generally, firewalls are well-known security mechanisms that protect the resources of a private network from users of other networks, and further implementations of firewalls will be described below. For example, enterprises that allow subscribers to access the Internet may install a firewall (or firewalls) to prevent outsiders from accessing its own private data resources and for controlling what outside resources its own subscribers have access to. Basically, firewalls filter incoming and outgoing network packets to determine whether to forward them toward their destination. The firewall **124** interfaces with the gateway server **415**.

Application gateway servers **415** are preferably implemented as servers that act as an intermediary between messaging/data servers **410** and Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106**. Application gateway servers **415** provide a layer of abstraction between the messaging/data servers and the Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106** that enables more efficient communication when communicating over a "slow" network such as the Internet. Application gateway servers **415** are described in more detail below.

If network **402** is a public network, such as the Internet, data transmitted over network **402** is at risk of being intercepted or monitored by third parties. To avoid this problem, the data may be encrypted at its transmission site (e.g., Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106** or enterprise network **403**), and correspondingly decrypted at its reception site. By encrypting all data transmitted over

network **402**, Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106**, and enterprise network **403** effectively communicate with one another as if they were on a private network. This type of encrypted network communication is called a virtual private network ("VPN").

Figs. 2A and 2B are block diagrams illustrating embodiments of the implementation of a VPN between Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **190** and enterprise network **403**. The VPN is implemented by encrypting information transmitted between Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106** and enterprise gateway server **415** on enterprise network server **403**.

As shown in the embodiment of FIG. 2A, Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106** encrypts the transmitted data using software **510** running thereon. The encrypted data is transmitted over network **402** and decrypted by dedicated VPN server **515**. Data flowing from enterprise network **403** to Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106** is similarly encrypted at VPN server **515** and decrypted by software **510**. Firewall **520** may optionally be implemented in conjunction with VPN server **515** to limit unauthorized outsiders from accessing the private data resources of enterprise network **403** and to control what outside resources users at enterprise **403** have access to.

One example of appropriate encryption/decryption software **510** is software that implements the well-known Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP). Although PPTP

software **510** is shown executing on a VPN server **515**, it may alternatively be implemented in special purpose PPTP routers or other network devices.

FIG. 2B illustrates another embodiment implementing a VPN between Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106** and enterprise network **403**. This embodiment is similar to the one described with reference to FIG. 2A, the primary difference being that the IPSEC (Internet Protocol Security) standard is used to encrypt/decrypt data instead of the PPTP standard. As shown, encryption using IPSEC is implemented by a pair of complementary routers **525**.

The IPSEC standard is known in the art. In contrast to the PPTP standard, the IPSEC standard can provide encryption at the session layer or the network packet processing layer. PPTP provides encryption at the session layer. Additionally, the IPSEC standard offers considerably more options in the implementation of bulk encryption and hash algorithms.

FIG. 4 illustrates an alternate implementation of the interface between the access facility and the enterprise network. As shown in FIG. 4, application gateway server **415** provides a MAPI (Messaging Application Programming Interface) interface **602**. MAPI **602** is a Microsoft® Windows program interface that enables software objects on application gateway server **415** to communicate with a MAPI-compliant information store, such as Microsoft® Exchange messaging server **410**. MAPI **602** provides the low level interface between application gateway server **415** and messaging server **410**. MAPI **602** accesses messaging server **410** based on commands from CDO (Collaboration Data

Objects) object **604**. CDO **604** is an object in the COM (Component Object Model) framework for the development of component software objects. COM provides the underlying services of interface negotiation, life cycle management (determining when an object can be removed from a system), licensing, and event services (putting one object into service as the result of an event that has happened to another object). MAPI, the COM framework, and the CDO object are all available from Microsoft® Corporation.

CDO **604**, in operation, processes requests from data center **190** to access messaging server **410**. Typical CDO requests include requests such as: retrieve the message object for a particular email of a particular subscriber, retrieve the subject of the email, and retrieve the time the email was sent. For each of these requests, CDO **604** accesses messaging server **410**, retrieves the requested information, and returns the information to the requesting entity.

A further simplified version of the system is provided in FIG. 3. From FIG. 3, data is transmitted from the device **301** over the airwaves **302** to a Base Station **303**. Base station **303** uses a router **304** to provide data in the form of information packets over a connection **305**, such as the Internet, to the enterprise network **311**. Enterprise network **311** includes router **306**, router connection **307**, enterprise gateway server **308**, database **309**, and information source **310**. Router **306** initially receives the request from the device **301** in the form of a URL and transmits the request to dedicated server **308** using router connection **307**.

Application gateway server **307** and application gateway server **415** operate according to the mechanization depicted in FIG. 5. According to FIG. 5, the information from Base Station Controller/Mobile Switching Center (BSC/MSC) **106** is transmitted as a URL request for information in the form of a session identifier, page identifier, an action, and additional information. This URL information is received by an interface module **501** in an World Wide Web server employing ISAPI (Internet Server Application Program Interface). ISAPI is an Application Program Interface for Microsoft's IIS (Internet Information Server) Web server. ISAPI enables Web-based applications that run much faster than conventional CGI programs due to tight integration with the Web server. ISAPI is the first segment encountered by the browser request. Interface module 501 represents a software interface and can be an interface other than ISAPI, such as Active Server Pages (ASP) or Device Mobility Interconnect (DMI), or any software having the ability to perform a software routing function and convert a URL into a method call. The method call indicates the type of request made by the browser, the user was on a particular screen, the user initiated a particular action, or other similar information. In an ISAPI configuration, several Web servers from companies other than Microsoft provide support. The interface module **501** passes the action to the navigation module **502**, which is a state engine that effectively controls operation of the retrieval and transmission of information at the enterprise server **403**. Navigation module **502** interacts with session module **505**, which contains local variables, such as the temporary storage of addressee of an email, priority, subject, body, and so forth during the composition of an email across multiple

URL requests. Once entered by the user at the device and transmitted to the application gateway server **415** and navigation module **502**, each individual variable and the value associated therewith is stored in the sessions module **505**. At any one time, sessions module **505** may include, for example, temporary variable ADDRESEE, with associated data TOM SMITH, temporary variable PRIORITY with associated data NORMAL, and so forth. All temporary variables are stored in the session module **505** and may be changed by the user. Once the user has completed the e-mail or other browser function, all variables are collected and transmitted. Once the navigation module **502** parses the URL for session id, page id, and an action, the navigation module **502** acts within the framework depicted in FIG. 5 to use the current browser state and verb, seek and compile the requisite information, and respond with the next logical sequence, such as the next page, next action, or next item in sequence. The temporary variables and data associated therewith held in sessions module **505** is static, such that a user logging out or disconnecting in the middle of a session will cause all data in the sessions module **505** associated with that user session to be lost. The same user initiating a new session will begin with no data associated within session module **505**.

Navigation module **502** receives URL data and transmits web page data. The navigation module **502** does not depend on the type of browser or type of device being used by the user. Rather, navigation module **502** merely receives URL data, acts accordingly by assembling the appropriate response to the URL action request, and returns browser appropriate data. Render or rendering module **504** provides the necessary browser

specific information to the navigation module **502** for transmission back to the particular device.

Once a page id is known or recognized by the navigation module, an action indicates the page to where the user wishes to go. For example, if a user is entering contact information on screen 8510 (arbitrary screen ID for illustrating this example), completes entering contact data, and wishes to return to the contact page by pressing "enter" or "complete" or some other such transition verb, the navigation module reads the page id (8510) and the action desired (complete entry) and knows that the action associated with "complete" is to transition to screen 8503. Page 8503 is appropriate for the necessary browser used by the particular device. For any particular data needed to render the browser appropriate screen, the render module **504** obtains screen data from screen database **506** and passes that data to navigation module **502**. Screen specific data may include a title, graphics, and other information, while user data may include, for example, telephone numbers, addresses, priority levels, and so forth. The user can scroll through the screen, select or otherwise act on the user data or screen data presented, and make a request. User specific data is a data repository that can be refilled. Screen data, such as the title of screen 8510, is implemented so as to be configurable by the user or the enterprise.

The navigation module **502** passes the screen type through to the render module **505** such that it can be used repeatedly, while passing through user data, such as headers for emails, as well as user data or user parameters, such as eight user specific e-mail headers, and thus tells the rendering module **504** what to place in certain locations within

the browser page. Navigation module **502** therefore hands off the request for a particular screen, email headers, title inbox, and so forth, to the rendering module **504**, which locates the appropriate screen in the screen bank **506** and locates the necessary template, fills the template with the data provided by the navigation module **502**, and passes the completed screen to the navigation module. Rendering module **504** may hold hundreds of screens, including several screen 8510s for the various types of user devices available. Rendering module **502** determines the type of browser being used by reading the header associated with the URL received and determines whether the device is a Netscape browser (if the word "mozilla" appears in the header), a Windows CE device if a Windows CE browser, and so forth. Once the type of device has been identified, that information is passed to render to retrieve and compile the appropriate information for transmission.

Data access module **507**, also known as information access or data source module, fetches and provides the requested user data. When a user initiates a session and requests access to her mailbox, the navigation module, after authenticating the user, sends a request to data access module **507** to enter the user's mailbox. Data access module **507** interacts with Exchange Server to initiate an active session. Navigate module **502** recognizes from the incoming URL that it must obtain mailbox information and thus queries data access module **507** for the particular information sought, such as the first twenty emails, the first five contacts, or other data. Data is transmitted in XML format, which is an abstract format, from the data access module **507** to navigation module **502**. The data access module interfaces with the data source **508**, which is a Microsoft® Exchange Server

holding all necessary mail, contact, and user data, including passwords. The interface between data access module **507** and data source **508** enables obtaining and transmission of the necessary information. Reports back from the render module **505** or data access module **504** are subsequently compiled and transmitted to the user. In the event of an error, the navigation module **502** transmits an error screen or message back to the user indicating an error has occurred. Other objects besides mail capability include contact management systems, sales force automation systems, customer management systems, Oracle or other database front ends. In these cases, servers other than Microsoft® Exchange Server are accessed by the data access module **507**.

For purposes of authentication, the user initially enters a name and password, which passes to the navigation module and on to the data source, to authentication module **509**. The authentication module **509** queries the data source **508**, which keeps track of permissible users on the system. Under the implementation illustrated, a user may enter with a username but cannot obtain information from the data source **508** without a password. Authentication module **509** compares the entered password to the passwords stored on the data source **508** and, if correct, retrieves the requested data and passes the requested data to the navigation module **502**. Thus passwords are stored with data. The authentication module can be username and password, but other authentication methods may be used to verify a user, including but not limited to retina scans, fingerprint verification, pass cards, and so forth. Data retrieved by these authentication methods is

then compared against data maintained in data source **508** and data passed only when verification is achieved.

Navigation module **502** obtains information such as username and identification information from database **503**, which is typically a SQL database. The database **503** only holds username data and not password data. This permits user access to the system based on entry of an acceptable username. The enterprise network **403** performs the authentication outlined above. Once the user has been authenticated, navigation module 502 evaluates the URL by parsing the information and making the call for necessary data. Once the navigation module has compiled the requisite information from the session module, rendering module, and data access module, the browser specific data is sent back through interface module 501 and to the device.

FIG. 6 shows an alternate mechanization employing multiple information sources, where one source **610** contains mailbox data, a second source **611** contact data, and the third source **612** messaging data or other user and enterprise appropriate data. FIG. 7 illustrates the system employing a firewall **708** between router **706** and the application gateway server **710**. The firewall **708** prevents unwanted Internet access to the server and remainder of the configuration. FIG. 8 illustrates yet another configuration in accordance with the current invention, including a dual firewall setup (firewall **808** and **812**) surrounding application gateway server **710**. Use of a dual firewall permits user access to server data while protecting data, such as mailbox, contact, or other user specific data from persons having or desiring access to the enterprise but not having the appropriate need or

credentials to access alternate information. In FIG. 8, database **811** permits user verification according to username and entry into the enterprise, which may be useful for an enterprise wishing to permit customer access to certain information but employee access to all information. FIG. 9 illustrates an alternate configuration employing the database **915** behind both firewalls, such that users are permitted access to the application gateway server **910** without a username or other information, but must use the database to access any mailbox, contact, or other user specific data.

FIG. 10 is a hardware specific implementation of the current system, using an IIS Server **1001** as a front end, with data access module accessing a Microsoft Exchange Server Version 5.5 **1002**, Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server **1003**, Lotus Notes/Domino R5 **1004**, POP3 Server **1005**, or IMAP4 Server **1006**. Other similar hardware may be employed while still within the scope of the current invention.

A further aspect of the current system is the ability for the system to determine the type of device accessing the system. For example, the system receives information over a data line including initialization information, account information, passwords, and so forth, in addition to browser information. Browser information includes the information requested for the type of browser used, e.g. a Microsoft® Windows CE device indicates that it is using a Windows CE compliant browser. Included in the browser information is header information from which the enterprise network **403** can determine the type of device transmitting the data. The enterprise network **403** stores the information expected to be received from a particular browser; for example, the Netscape browser, used on

desktop and laptop devices, may include the word "mozilla" in its header information. The enterprise network **403** maintains predetermined expected header parameters for each anticipated input device. This predetermined information is preferably maintained in the SQL server. Upon connection between the input device and the enterprise network, the data center retrieves the browser header information and compares this information with the predetermined information and, if it determines a match, interfaces with the input device with input device specific data, e.g. screen size limitations, colors/greyscale data, and so forth. Thus the system does not require user input to determine the type of device addressing the enterprise network **415** and can transmit appropriate input device specific data to the user.

The foregoing description of preferred embodiments of the present invention provides illustration and description, but is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. Modifications and variations are possible consistent with the above teachings or may be acquired from practice of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention is defined by the claims and their equivalents.